

General Sherman is the first man to say that he can't afford to take the presidency.

There is one good thing about the democratic party in a presidential canvass: it never succeeds.

A family of six persons are dangerously ill at Minneapolis from eating raw ham. Bismark will be glad to hear of this. It endorses his diplomacy.

This much can be said in favor of congress: If Herr Most should shuffle off his mortal coil, it would pass no sympathetic resolutions.

It will generally be admitted that the democrats have no leader in congress—not in the house at least. Principle, leadership and courage, have never been companions of the democratic party in congress.

A sad remembrance of '59: The number used in the scaffold on which John Brown was hanged was used to erect a porch for a brick dwelling at Charlestown. Last week the material was carefully stowed away by Colonel John M. Coyne.

The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph thinks that General Lucius Fairchild stands as good a chance to receive the Chicago nomination as any man yet named, and a better chance than Logan, Senator Sherman or Mr. Arthur.

The quietest President Arthur keeps himself regarding his candidacy, the stronger grows his boom. This is a lesson to the multitude to seem to have boomlets on their hands and presidential bees in their bonnets.

It is sincerely hoped by the better class of people everywhere, that the effort to tax the pistol in South Carolina will prevail. If Texas wants to still further improve the morals of that state, it should also tax the pistol, and make the tax heavy.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, must be a Tilden man. He says the old fox "keeps two secretaries busy all the time and is not in the helpless condition represented by the newspapers; that his step is as firm and his mind as clear and quick as ever."

The news comes from across the waters that Dr. Dredg and two thousand other sympathizers stood at the gate of a London prison to congratulate Pootie, the blasphemer, on his release. This incident tends to strengthen the position of the commoners who voted to keep him out of parliament.

It has been decided by the republican state central committee to call two conventions—one to select delegates to the national convention, and one to nominate candidates for the state offices.—*Janesville Gazette.*

When did said committee hold its meeting to decide said question?—*Oshtemo Northwestern.*

The state central committee has had no meeting to consider the matter, but the sentiment of the committee has been canvassed, and it has been found that the members favor two conventions.

It may be said reflection on congress, but there is probably considerable truth in the statement made by Representative Belford, of Colorado, that not a member of the house could pass the examination for entrance to West Point. He doubtless had Senator Logan in his mind when one day he exclaimed with much feeling, "What in the name of God has grammar to do with fighting a battle?"

The pluck of the Iowa republicans will be admired by the friends of the prohibition cause. They have passed a bill through the senate prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any kind of liquors, whether spirituous or malt, and it is expected that the house will pass the same bill, thus establishing legal prohibition while waiting for the slow and doubtful processes of a constitutional amendment. This procedure will not exactly give the people prohibition in fact, but it will keep the question in agitation until the amendment to the state constitution can be voted upon.

Smiff like that which the democrats need in a candidate for the presidency, has been found in Indiana. The material is embodied in a man by the name of Skinner. He understands the situation and tries his saddle accordingly. His platform is as follows:

1. White husbands or nuns.
2. Passenel liberty or death.
3. Revenue for tariff only.
4. Free trade for protection only.
5. Protection for revenue only.
6. Tariff for free trade only.
7. Tariff only.
8. Revenue only.
9. Free trade only.
10. Protection only.
11. Office for democracy only.
12. Turn the republican rascals out only.
13. Civil service reform to be applied to republicans only.

This platform on the tariff is just what the democrats want. They want to stand on all sides of the question—on top, underneath, and all round—and Skinner's platform will meet a "long felt want" in the party.

The spirit of bitterness does not seem to have died out among certain republicans over in the Third congressional district. On Monday the State Journal printed the following editorial note: "The State Journal publishes to-day, by request, a card from Judge Clementson calling a meeting in this city for the purpose of forming a 'real' republican committee for this congressional district. The State Journal is of the opinion that this movement is quite unnecessary, and is calculated to revive the old spirit of discord rather than to allay it. There is an abundance of time to organize a new congressional committee, fresh from the people, at the time delegates are being

chosen to the first state convention." It would be natural to suppose that the experience of 1882 would prove a profitable lesson to some of the factional leaders in the Third district, but it seems that it has not. Selfishness and enmity defeated the republicans two years ago, and it is about time that a little common sense and regard for the welfare of the republicans should find its way into the conduct of the party leaders in this district.

THE FENIAN'S HAND.

It is Believed to Have Shown Itself in London Again.

Dynamite Explosion in a Railway Station—Seven Persons Injured—Gordon's Ominous Move—Foreign Items.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—An explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite, occurred at the Victoria railway station, west of the Victoria station, and the front of the station was wrecked and three men injured.

Large—Seven men were sent to the hospital with severe injuries. The dynamite was the same as the dynamite used in the explosion at the Victoria railway station, and the front of the station was wrecked and three men injured.

The explosion shattered the windows of the Metropolitan Hotel, and the front of the hotel was wrecked and three men injured. The dynamite was the same as the dynamite used in the explosion at the Victoria railway station, and the front of the station was wrecked and three men injured.

A large force of police and a fire brigade quickly reached the spot and extinguished the fire, saving the depot. The dynamite was the same as the dynamite used in the explosion at the Victoria railway station, and the front of the station was wrecked and three men injured.

Gordon's Latest Move. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The situation in the South is very alarming. It is reported that the rebels are about to attack Suva. There is every indication that Gen. Gordon has changed his plans and will evacuate Suva, with as much celerity as possible. The latest report says that the general, having been convinced of the danger of attempting to hold Khartoum on account of the rebellion, has decided to evacuate Suva, with as much celerity as possible.

Brand and the Parnellites. LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the house of commons, when the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Brand, the retiring speaker, was moved, Parnell following out the previously arranged programme of his party, violently denounced the systematic unfairness exhibited by the retiring speaker toward Irish members, and T. H. O'Donnell, member for Duncannon, said that Speaker Brand had exceeded his prerogative, and indulged in decisions entirely without precedent in modern times. The vote of thanks, however, was passed without a division. Parnell then moved that all Irish business be referred to a special committee composed entirely of Irish members. The motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Henry George on Land Reform. GLASGOW, Feb. 25.—Henry George addressed a large meeting here, called in the interest of land reform. There was great enthusiasm. An association to be known as the Scottish Land Restoration league was formed, with the object of acquiring in favor of a more equitable system of land tenure.

Seventeen Persons Killed. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The boiler of the steamer Kaleai, from Hong Kong to Macao, exploded and seventeen persons were killed, eight of whom were Europeans, the rest natives.

Dead. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, who was prominent in the anti-slavery law movement in co-operation with Cobden and Peel, is dead, at the age of 77 years.

Inviting Trouble in India. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—A Turkish newspaper here claims to have received from Alimuddin that El Mahdi is urging the Muslims of India to pronounce in his favor.

Hoboken to Harbor. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Lieut. Harber, who brought home the bodies of the Lowell party, has arrived here. Two large delegations of citizens met him at the depot, and, notwithstanding the wet weather, the streets were filled with people. A public reception was given him at the opera house, which was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, many being unable to obtain entrance. The gallant lieutenant, who was in full uniform, was engaged for fully three hours shaking hands with his well-wishers and other friends. On Thursday night a ball and banquet will be given in his honor at the opera house.

Policy Playing Not Gambling. BARNESVILLE, Conn., Feb. 25.—For several weeks past both press and pulpit have waged war against policy playing. The common council passed an ordinance against it and arrests followed. The case came before Judge Granger in the superior court on an appeal and Judge Granger decided the city ordinance to be unconstitutional, and that the game (policy) was not gambling, but simply a game of chance. The council were discharged. This was considered a substantial victory for the policy men.

Reaches on a Mission. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—There is much excitement in town over a report that about a dozen New York roughs went up to Hartford on the train with the intention of attempting the rescue of the notorious post-office robber, Fanny Ryan, who is to be brought from Hartford to this city for trial. Inspector Newcomb, of the postoffice department, with a force of detectives, is in the city on the watch to frustrate the design of the gang if they should attempt to take away the criminal.

Don't Want to Go to Egypt. BALFAX, N. S. Feb. 25.—The shipwrecked Finlay, which has arrived here, will probably proceed for Gibraltar and Malta with the Marseilles regiment. Despatches of the men, fearing they will have to go to Egypt, seem at almost every opportunity.

Marine News. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Arrived: Steamers, Annapolis, from Liverpool; Brooklyn City, from Swansea; Silesia, from Bremen; Egyptian Monarch, from London; Aspinwall, from Aspinwall. Sailed: Steamers City of Chicago for Liverpool.

THEY HAMMERED AWAY.

Fighting Fight with Hard Gloves at Hoboken, N. J.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A prize fight took place in a suburb of Hoboken, N. J., which for bitterness and hard fighting has rarely been equaled. The contestants were Eddie Connors, of New York, and Tim Ryan, of Hoboken, both of whom have figured more or less conspicuously in fight circles. There was a large number of spectators from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and the neighboring cities present, and considerable money was wagered on the result. The fight was according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules, with hard gloves, three minute rounds, with a minute's rest between each round. Ryan, the favorite, was the first to enter the ring. He is short and stout, and weighs 170 pounds, while Connors, the challenger, is a tall, lanky fellow, and weighs 220 pounds. Ryan, in the first round, Ryan proved that he was the best "out-fighter." He stepped quickly up to his opponent, and after some scientific sparring got in a regular shower of rapid and heavy blows on Connors' chest and head. The rapidity with which the blows were delivered momentarily bewildered Connors, and though he strove hard to elude Ryan, the latter managed to keep on his feet until the three minutes were up and the men ordered to their corners. Ryan seemed little the worse for the bout, while Connors' face betrayed marks of heavy blows he had received. In the next three rounds the fighting was a repetition of the first, Connors' vain attempts to elude Ryan, while the latter rained blows thick and fast on the head of his now almost demoralized antagonist. On the fourth round, Ryan, in the next four rounds, Connors maintained his tactics and closed with Ryan on every opportunity. These rounds were viciously fought, Connors playing on Ryan's ribs and body, while the latter hammered away at Connors' head with his fists and fists. In the sixth round Connors got in a powerful blow on Ryan's nose, knocking him completely out. The fight lasted about thirty minutes, and at its conclusion both men showed severe punishment. Connors' nose was swollen to twice its natural size, while Ryan had both eyes closed and was otherwise badly damaged.

Iowa Legislature. DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25.—Mr. Russell of Muscatine, exploded a hand-grenade by a series of resolutions setting forth that Clayton of Council Bluffs, a leading Republican member, is not only a traitor to his state, but a traitor to the nation. There seems to be no doubt, under the constitution, of Clayton's ineligibility to a seat, and it is claimed that Hall, another Republican, is in the same boat. Some of the Republican senators took the precaution to resign their seats before taking their seats. Russell's resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, but it is thought that body will find some way to evade the issue thus squarely presented, probably by persistent delay. It is claimed that Clayton cannot cure his disability by resigning his trusteeship.

The senate discussed the bill providing for a superintendent of the capital building, but practically killed it. The bill exempting pensions and the avails thereof from exactions passed. The bill clothing county township and school boards with impeachment powers for the following causes also passed: Habitual drunkenness, habitual or wilful neglect of duty, gross partiality, corruption, oppression, extortion, willful maladministration of office, upon conviction of felony, and a failure to comply with any lawful order of the court.

The Alleged Kelly-Edson Bargain. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—That meeting at John Kelly's house was the subject of solicitude again with the members of the assembly investigating committee, when they met at the Metropolitan hall. The first witness upon whom they relied to give them accurate information upon this important event, was Col. E. T. Wood, who said that he was a brother-in-law of Mayor Edson, and had for some time past held a semi-official position in the department of the corporation council. He denied Mr. Huskins' allegations that at the meeting there was a secret understanding that certain appointments would be made, and said that it was not even thought at the time that Mr. Edson would be a candidate for mayor. He was not Mr. Kelly's first choice, and at the meeting he and announced positively that he was not a candidate for the office, and did not desire to become one. There was nothing said or done at the meeting which it would be at all improper for the public to know. There has been a decided effort to divide the proceedings at the suggestion of Gen. Spaulding. This was done, he understood, because the public might misapprehend the object of the meeting, in spite of whatever one of those present might say in denial of possible allegations. Col. Wood persisted strenuously in his denial that anything in the form of a bargain, agreement or pledge was entered into.

Another Dramatic Festival. CANTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—It is reported on good authority that another dramatic festival will be given at Music hall, in this city, May 28, and that Henry Irving and Booth, with their respective supporting companies, have been engaged and engaged. The festival is being made to induce Mary Anderson to come over from England and take part, but so far she has not decided to do so. There will be eight performances in all, and the intention of the directors is to have Booth and Irving alternate in the principal role of each play, thus giving the public an opportunity to judge of the comparative merits of each of these great actors.

A College Report Doubled. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Professor Northrup, of Yale College, denies the telegraphic report from Hartford to Minneapolis that he had accepted the presidency of the state university of Minnesota. He said that he probably should not.

Fatally Crushed. DUNFORD, Feb. 25.—While coupling cars on a logging road near Big Rapids, Ambrose Jerome, of that place, was fatally crushed.

Success in the Spice Islands. are not laden with more fragrant than a breath of pure and aromatic with SOZODONT, which restores whiteness to yellow teeth and soundness to defective ones. Neither man nor woman can hope to carry any point by the force of persuasion, with a mouthful of unclean, discolored teeth and an unpleasant breath. SOZODONT remedies both these repulsive physical traits, and is preeminently beautiful as well as effective.

When fevers are prevalent, Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will be found a powerful preventive. Price 25 cents. Sold by Stearns & Baker.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Again Brought Up Sharply in Regard to Clearing-House Balances.

What the Law Provides—Opinions of New York Men—The Assistant Treasurer's View—A Burning Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The question as to whether the government will be compelled to pay its clearing-house balances in silver instead of gold is now a live topic of conversation among bankers. No official action has been taken in the matter. The government has made no proposition to the New York Clearing-house association, and the officers of the latter named institution have not formally considered the subject. Assistant United States Treasurer Acton has talked the matter over unofficially with Manager Camp and other persons, and the discussion has extended rapidly because most bankers feel that some radical change must follow the continued enforcement of the silver-coined act of Feb. 28, 1878. The daily balances paid by the sub-treasurer to the clearing-house in gold certificates from March 1, 1883, to Feb. 1, 1884, aggregated \$17,248,000. During the same period the sub-treasurer received from banks in gold and gold certificates \$21,289,000 in exchange for silver certificates, which, it is supposed, were designed for shipment west and sold to the extent of the amount. It is ascertained that the excess paid the banks in gold certificates during the eleven months was \$146,344,000.

Can such enormous payments exclusively in gold keep up if the government continues to coin 2,000,000 of standard silver dollars each month? said the president of one of the National banks of this city. "I do not want my name mentioned, but I am decidedly of the opinion that they cannot. These silver dollars, and the certificates which represent them, are not legal tender. The government is constantly receiving silver certificates in payment for duties on imports and certainly what the government receives as the equivalent of gold—the government will not receive the silver certificates." The act passed by congress, and approved July 12, 1883, authorizing the issuing of silver certificates, provides that no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing-house in which such certificates shall not be received in the settlement of clearing-house balances. No question is raised by the members of the Clearing-house association as to the right of the government to settle the balances in silver. It is understood that thirty days' notice of any contemplated change will be given. Conditions have changed materially, however, since the agreement between the clearing-house and the sub-treasurer was made, and doubts have been expressed as to whether Secretary Folger would consider himself bound by an agreement entered into by Secretary Sherman under different financial circumstances.

Manager Camp said that no meeting of the clearing-house association had been held to consider this subject. When asked whether it will become necessary for the government to pay the Clearing-house in silver, Mr. Camp said that should the coinage of silver dollars be stopped at once, he thought the clearing-house would readily absorb the outstanding silver certificates. Assistant Treasurer Acton, stated that he had received no communication from the treasury department on this subject. All that he had heard regarding the payment of clearing-house balances in silver had been in the way of private conversation.

"Mr. Acton," asked the reporter, "assuming that the payment of clearing-house balances in silver is threatened, how can it be avoided?" "By stopping the coinage of the standard silver dollar," was the prompt reply.

Figures in the assistant treasurer's office show that silver certificates constituted one-third or one-fourth of the daily receipts for customs duties at this port. While these silver certificates are constantly accumulating, the sub-treasurer is paying out gold certificates to the banks in the Clearing-house association.

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Mr. Acton called upon Mr. Camp and sought his opinion as to what might be the disposition of the banks toward receiving silver or silver certificates in the settlement of treasury balances. Mr. Camp called a meeting of the appropriate committee of the Clearing-house, at which the subject of Mr. Acton's inquiry was formally considered; and the committee formally answered in a letter which while giving no direct answer to Mr. Acton's inquiry, reminded the secretary of the treasury that the terms of the arrangement by which the sub-treasurer entered the clearing-house required that it should pay its balances in gold or United States notes, and that thirty days' notice should be given upon its ceasing to do so. This action significantly leaves with the secretary of the treasury the responsibility of the initiative if any action is to be taken."

The Bulletin makes inquiry as to what is being done at the sub-treasurer's at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. From Philadelphia the reply is that for some time past the assistant treasurer has been paying out "at least 60 per cent of obligations in silver and silver certificates, and the balance in gold or United States notes." The inquiry made at Chicago answers is returned: "The sub-treasurer pays out little or no gold and from 10 to 20 per cent in silver and silver certificates."

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Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes former price \$3.50 now \$2.65 | Gent's Fine hand sewed Morocco tongue boots \$10.00 now \$6.75

" " " hand sewed " " " 5.00 " 3.50 | " " sewed calf boots former price, 4.50 " 3.25

" " " button " " " 3.00 " 2.25 | " " hand sewed shoes " " 3.00 " 1.75

" " " " " " 2.50 " 1.75 | " " " " " " 4.25 " 2.90

" " " Shippers, " " 2.00 " 1.25 | " velvet embroidered slippers " " 2.25 " 1.25

Gent's Carpet Slippers " " 75 " 38 | Children's Shoes, large line, former price 75 to \$2 now 50 to 75

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New Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints.

Shirtings, Etc., just opened up, an entirely new line of Lace Collars and Underwear. We have got two hundred pieces of Dress Goods worth 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents, which we are slaughtering at 12½ cents a yard—all colors. We have got a very fair gingham at the extremely low price of 5 cents a yard. If there are any people who wish to purchase blankets or comforts for next winters use, cost is the price with us. We warrant our comforts pure cotton filled. Come in and get our figures on all kinds of

DRY GOODS, SHAWLS AND CARPETS.

Remember again that it is at the White Block, Main Street, where great inducements are found.

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